

Fever may be greatly relieved by this method: I would also advise to try it in *strains, bruises, burns, scalds, sores of all kinds*, and in almost all disorders of the human frame.

The science is at present but in its infancy, and therefore it is not yet reduced to a certainty whether or not it will prove generally efficacious in *fits*; some few have been cured and more relieved, but in most instances, as far as I have known, no universal service has been yet done, neither in epileptic nor convulsive fits, nor paralytic cases.

Removing obstructions of all kinds appears to me its principal use; and when it is considered that most disorders proceed therefrom, it will evidently appear, that the treatment ought not to be neglected in any common case. There is this farther to be said in favor of it, that it cannot do harm in any case; and, may be productive of very great good.

I have laid down the matter in so plain and clear a style, that any person may be capable of practising with success, by the blessing of God.

What has brought the science into great dispute, has been the almost universal practice of making a lucrative trade of teaching and practising it, which is the great intention of this pamphlet to put a stop to, by laying the whole science, so far as respects practice, open to all, and thereby putting it into their power to treat their friends and neighbors in the most effectual manner.

But I would recommend all invalids who apply for relief to attend to the following rules. First, to avoid all spirituous liquors. Second, rub themselves well with a very coarse towel, and likewise make use of that exercise so much recommended by the late celebrated Dr. Lobb, which is to lift up one hand and one leg alternately, pretty briskly for about half an hour together, as often as you can, which will greatly promote the perspiration, and universally affect the whole habit.

ON A CRISIS.

IN the course of the treatment as directed, should the patients be thrown into a crisis, or state of insensibility, be not discouraged, however terrifying such a state may seem; it is only nature and the disorder in violent conflict, which will very often happen if the stomach is out of order. In this case be sure to continue the treatment till the paroxysm is quite ceased, and they are perfectly composed. You will then, in general, find them in a great measure freed from all those pains and complaints they came to you to be relieved from.

I have known some put into the most violent agitation, and who continued in the same, apparently in very great agonies for some time, but have come out quite easy and free from any disorder, without knowing that they had been in such a state at all.

There is an effect very often produced, less powerful than the crisis, which I have seen attended with very great and good consequences, called by some a commoto, from the Latin *commotus*, which causes the invalid to be much agitated, without affecting the mental faculties; but I have seen many relieved from their disorders without any of these effects. And I can say with the strictest regard to truth, that I never knew an invalid, let his or her pain have been ever so excruciating, that went from the treatment without great relief therefrom.

It may be necessary to say something of absent treatment. This may appear to some incredible; and indeed this part of the science is more difficult to explain, than that which has been already treated of.

But whoever considers the nature of the human mind, and the amazing strong powers of which it is possessed, such as intense thought, reflection, sensation, volition, &c. will hesitate before they will peremptorily deny the fact. I have already observed, that the mind is the great agent in producing those surprising effects, which frequently attend the treatment. And the thoughts can fix as strongly upon an absent as a present object.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity lately assured me, that he went into the country, having at the same time some patients under his care, and he told them to sit at certain hours, and he treated them, tho absent, and they experienced nearly the same effects, as when he was present with them.

Distance is nothing to the mind, and since thoughts in many instances have great influence, why may they not have power over the disorders of absent persons, as well as those that are present?

In order to treat absent persons, retire, and set down by yourself for a little time; collect your thoughts, and be as much abstracted as possible. Reflect on the inconceivable powers with which God has endued you, and on the benefit you wish to do your absent friend, or acquaintance. Let the idea of him be strongly fixed in your mind. After thinking of him intensely for some time, begin at his head, and in your mind proceed downward to his feet; till by sympathetic power, you perceive yourself in union with him, and find whether he has pain, and what and where it is, and treat him accordingly. But if you are informed of his complaint, and are desirous of relieving him, then sit down, and be recollected, and begin and treat him in the same manner as tho you were personally with him. Do this with all possible energy as before directed, and enquire what effects are produced thereby; for sometimes very wonderful alterations have been perceived by the absent party. Who is there that fully knows the wonderful powers of which he is possessed, and how much good he may do, if he employs it all to the best purposes?

Should what has been here offered seem but an idle tale, or a phantom of the brain to any, let such not be too hasty in denying what they have not proved; but let them fairly and impartially try the power of this wonderful science, for their own satisfaction, according to the rules here laid down, and let them endeavor to enter into the spirit and practice of it, and see for themselves what effects will be produced thereby. And doubtless in a little time they will be convinced of the reality of what I have written, and perhaps will have reason to exclaim, that the one half has not been told them!

MR. FENNO,

THE observations of your correspondent in your last paper on the subject of the bank of the United States require attention, since they appear calculated to mislead: it is there stated that natives and foreigners have awarded their approbation to the system, for its immediate and obvious advantages, and for the wisdom and foresight discovered in its organization; and reasons are given for the privation of all right of representation in foreigners, because the time may arrive when the destruction of the bank and the derangement of the finances of the country may be compensated by the douceurs of a foreign power. To all this splendid train of argumentation it is added, that foreigners must greatly fall in love with this bank—among other reasons because it reserves to the citizens of America the exclusive direction, who are supposed to be most competent to judge of characters suitable for it; and these beautiful paragraphs for the bank are closed with the grand finale, that great preparations are making at home to subscribe to this bank and that no equal object of speculation is perhaps presented in any quarter of the globe.

I will now make a few observations on these positions—and first as to the general plaudit at

home and abroad of this bank; it is perfectly well known that tho it was carried by a majority in Congress, yet very wise and sensible men in that body disapproved the system, as well as others approved of it. It is a matter of notoriety that the celebrated Madison with uncommon force of eloquence and reason condemned the measure as unconstitutional and inexpedient; it is equally known that the bill originated not in the House of Representatives, but in the close and mysterious House of Senators, clothed by the weight of whose sanction it was sent to the other House, when it was hurried through with immense speed—and in spite of all application for postponement or time for a more mature consideration, carried by a considerable majority; it is pretty well known that with the President of the United States it did not pass with quite so much eagerness—having been kept by him till the eleventh hour: it has been currently reported that some of the great officers of State disapproved the system and gave opinions unfavorable to its adoption. It is a matter of public notoriety that the bill has been thought injurious to the stockholders of the bank of North America and detrimental to the charter solemnly granted them by the Congress of 1781; on the other hand it is acknowledged that the bill has been greatly applauded by some proprietors in the public funds amongst us, who thought they saw their interests concerned in promoting it—and hence the most powerful class of orators I have met with in favor of it are of this number. As to the general yeomanry of America they have given themselves no trouble in this business and will probably concern themselves little about it: It will furnish to the cities on the sea coast a new object of speculation, and to some of them additional facilities—they will feel its effects more sensibly perhaps than any other part of the union—and so much may be said as to its general popularity at home; as to what it may obtain abroad time will inform us: All we can now determine is, that the more unpopular it is there the better for the bank, for in proportion as foreigners become concerned without the means of representation, in the same degree as they engross the capital, without being any way useful in its administration—they create a dangerous aristocracy at home, in those citizens who are the domestic proprietors of stock, and who if the number be small, may be influenced at elections, by *douceurs* at home at least as formidable as any that can be offered from abroad. It is evident that the proxies of foreigners must be placed in the hands of citizens, these have a common interest with the domestic stockholders in all that concerns the bank, and are likely to vote with quite as much intelligence for directors—these citizens would be chiefly merchants trading extensively to foreign countries, who are as much concerned to support the bank and finances of the country, as any other class of men proprietors of bank stock, and who cannot without a stretch of all bounds of probability, be supposed likely to abandon all their domestic relations to gratify any foreigner in the choice of improper directors: This apprehension of foreign influence, is but a chimera, an illusion held up, to favor a few at home who may by the exclusion of foreign stock, from voting, entertain the hopes of influencing all elections themselves, and this they will always do the easier the fewer there may be who are allowed to vote at all; and therefore cannot but form the wish, that foreigners may take no concern or but little in this institution, that its elections may be the more numerous and respectable of our own citizens, who certainly at last must be most deeply concerned in the prudent direction of the Bank—and are therefore interested that the elections be as numerous and extensive as possible—and not to see the stock held by those who can give no kind of protection, and can be of no sort of use whatever as to the concerns of the institution.

(To be concluded in our next.)

LONDON, January 27.

Coachmakers' Hall Society for free Debate, Foster Lane, Cheap side.

THE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

This Evening will be Debated, the following Question, viz.

“Does the circumstance of the Queen of France wearing a dagger to prevent, by suicide, an ignoble assassination, argue more the fortitude of ancient virtue, or the petulance of female pride?”

The situation of the Queen of France at a crisis the most alarming to her personal safety, and the most important to the honor, humanity, and freedom of a great nation and a gallant people, must interest the feelings of every mind of sensibility.—The celebrated Mr. Burke has already mentioned this with a glowing warmth of sentiment, and in language peculiarly his own. This question was last Thursday night publicly proposed and highly approved of, as one that involves the most serious objects of enquiry, and will lead to a debate worthy the attention of the Christian, the Philosopher, and true Patriot. Chair taken at 8 o'clock; admittance 6d.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 6.

Never has the town of Port-au-Prince experienced a brighter or happier day, a re-union, the most sincere, of all the inhabitants. It was the citizens of the districts who proposed this so much desired reconciliation. There is now but one existing opinion, that of living in peace, of assisting each other, and contributing to the general felicity.

It is to the establishment of the municipality we owe this event, almost despaired of.

This day, preceded by a morning tho beautifully serene, forced a tear from those whom M. Mauduit has oppressed: Yesterday morning the soldiers accused him of having deceived them—they made him account for his conduct—they doubtless were convinced of his being culpable. In the afternoon they led him to the committee, for the purpose of obliging him to make reparation for the insults done to the town colours, in consequence of his taking them into his possession the 29th and 30th July—he refused.—In vain did the citizens implore his pardon, exposing themselves to obtain it—the tumult was extreme.—In vain did M. Boudon on his knees beg at least his life—in vain did a thousand voices, united to every effort attempt to avert his cruel fate:—M. Beausoleil who was wounded on the night of the 29th July, exerted all his powers to save him—several strokes of the *fabre* exercised by his own soldiers, put a period to his days; his head was severed from his body, and carried on the point of a bayonet, and placed on the gallows—His body was interred this day. All the moveables of his house were broken in pieces and destroyed.

He was the victim of an instant and terrible fermentation, that nothing could calm. We were not eye-witnesses of this scene—a scene that will serve as an example to all those who wish to stop the rapid progress of the revolution. We saw the colours of Port-au-Prince re-conducted with military honor to the place from whence they were taken; but we saw the joy brighten in the countenances of all the inhabitants re-united, who, together with our three regiments, were present at *te deum* in the evening.

BOSTON, May 2.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished character in London, to a citizen of this Commonwealth, dated March 1, 1791.

“I cannot indeed forbear to communicate to you those mixed sentiments of exultation, fear and hope, with which the present state of affairs in Europe have filled the minds of every zealous friend to equal liberty.

“That wonderful event, the French Revolution, fills all our thoughts, and occupies the whole mind.—We desire its permanence and prosperity, with more than paternal solicitude; for we look upon its firm establishment, as an event which will necessarily bring after it the final emancipation of every other society in Europe, from those monarchic and aristocratic chains, imposed by the violence of arms, and riveted on mankind by ignorance, credulity and priestcraft. And you will pardon me, if I tell you, that, in my opinion, notwithstanding the brilliancy of American exertions in the cause of independence, the continuation of the freedom of that vast continent equally depends on the stability of the French democracy.

“The Americans have a little too much of the leaven of their ancestors in them: They appear to turn their views and desires more to the acquiring of gain, than the enjoyment of rational liberty; and to have entertained that mischievous opinion, that the felicity of nations depends on their riches.—They have also, I think, been guilty of a dangerous error, in the not restricting the Members of their Congress from the enjoyment of those lucrative offices established by their authority; and this may become the source of oppressive taxation, and the foundation of aristocratic wealth and ambition.

“The unexampled virtue of the French Legislature, in cutting off this source of corruption, by depriving themselves of the emoluments of office, sets them on a footing of merit, superior to that which any other popular assembly have ever obtained; and the bright example of this government, if it stands on the same footing as it is at present, with the advantage it will confer on society, will awe the governments of other countries into moderation; and serve as an antidote to your American travellers, against the fascinating charms of ostentatious luxury.

“You may well believe, Sir, that very contrary sentiments to these, which I have above described, agitate the minds of a very large party in this country.—Mr. Burke, who may be considered as the mouth of this party, and the strenuous supporter of monarchy and aristocracy, has published a work in which all these rights are pertinaciously defended, and the French government and Legislature abused with great virulence.

“I though popular in this country, his answers are numerous, as he is considered as the Champion of Aristocracy here.”